

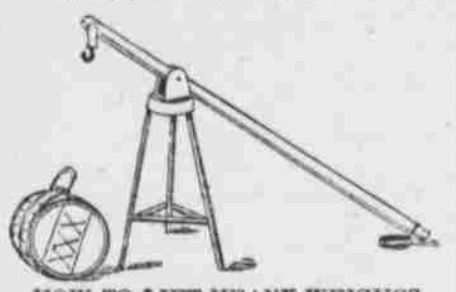
THE FARMING WORLD.

LIFTING APPARATUS.

Saves Lots of Hard Work and Is Easily Constructed.

It is always advisable for the farmer to possess everything possible which will tend to ease his work, and by all means when it is something attainable at little or no expense. The device given below is one costing but a trifle, is easily made, and when rightly constructed it is worth its weight in gold to any farmer. With it heavy bulks, such as flour, sugar, salt, hops, baled hay and the like can be loaded or unloaded with ease into almost any kind of an open vehicle. The fact is, it will be found available in many an unexpected place, and hence every farmer, and many people who are not farmers, ought to own one.

The apparatus can be made up to a certain extent of any size desired. But for most purposes one may be considered sufficient that is constructed according to the following dimensions: The table should be six inches thick and 14 in diameter; it should consist of hard wood, and, if possible, be in one piece. The legs require a length of seven feet, inserted into the table at such an angle that the affair will stand firmly even where the ground is not level. A wooden pin made of white oak or hickory, one inch in diameter, should



HOW TO LIFT HEAVY WEIGHTS.

be set upright in the center of the table. This pin ought to be exceedingly smooth and even, as well as the top of the table. Next, a block of tenacious wood should be placed on the pin by means of a hole bored in the middle of it, so that it may easily turn. This block needs to be at least eight inches square at its base and ten inches high, the upper part of which is mortised out to receive the lifting pole. The lifting pole or lever should be 20 feet long. At one end it should be six inches in diameter, thence gradually tapering down until at the other end it is not more than three. Four or five feet from the larger end it should be pivoted on a strong pin (an iron bolt generally serves the purpose best) passing through the two ends of the block. At the end of the shorter arm a good swivel hook clevis should be fastened, and at the end of the longer arm a rope. For the sake of convenience in house and moving about, the pole with the block may be taken off from the pin on the table, thus making two pieces of the affair. This also makes it much easier to handle in case there is only one person about to use it.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

MEASURING LAND.

Any Intelligent Farmer Can Do It Without a Surveyor.

Make a light and straight pole 16½ feet in length, and mark feet and half feet on one side, and on the opposite side divide the 16½ feet into spaces representing the length of links in the chain of a surveyor, says a good authority. A surveyor's chain is 66 feet in length, containing 100 links. Hence a pole 16½ feet long would be equal to 25 links. A link is 7.92 inches in length. With dividers one can indicate 25 equal spaces or links on one side of the pole in a few minutes. Let the pole be oiled or painted, and be kept under shelter where it will not spring by being exposed to alternate rain and sunshine.

Now, in order to measure an acre of land, multiply the number of rods (or the lengths of the pole) on one side of the plot by the number of rods on the end of the plot, and divide the product by 160, the number of square rods in one acre. For example: A plot of 80 rods long and 2 rods wide will make 1 acre. A plot 40 rods long and 4 rods wide is equal to an acre. A plot 20 rods long by 8 rods wide will embrace 160 square rods, equal to 1 acre. A plot 12½ rods on each side, if the line run at right angles, will embrace (approximately) a square acre, or 160 square rods.

When a plot is not lined out at right angles (the square plot) will not embrace as much ground, although the length and width are the same as there is in the square plot. A fourth of an acre, or even a tenth part of an acre, may be lined out with the angles so acute as to measure as many lined feet as the length and side of a square acre.—Journal of Agriculture.

NOTES FOR SHEPHERDS.

It is predicted that in the near future there will be nearly as much mutton as beef consumed in this country. Then the sheep business will be on a more substantial basis.

There are a good many sheep that would eat more than they do if they had a chance. Dry air is a fine thing, but they cannot subsist on it alone for any length of time. In connection with suitable rations, it performs an important part in the management of sheep, however.

The Southdown ewe is on a par with the Berkshire sow and the Shorthorn cow, which are never condemned, though often not preferred, especially by breeders and dealers that are obliged to cater to a large trade of varied tastes, especially to the present cravings in America for bigness in everything.

Talk of abandoning sheep should not be listened to. This country can no more discard the sheep from its agriculture than it can omit the cow or the pig, and those pessimists who are preparing regulations to the passing of our flocks may as well "hang their heads on the willows" and devote their energies to some more exciting theme. Sheep are here, and here to stay.—Rural World.

DRAINING THE SWAMP.

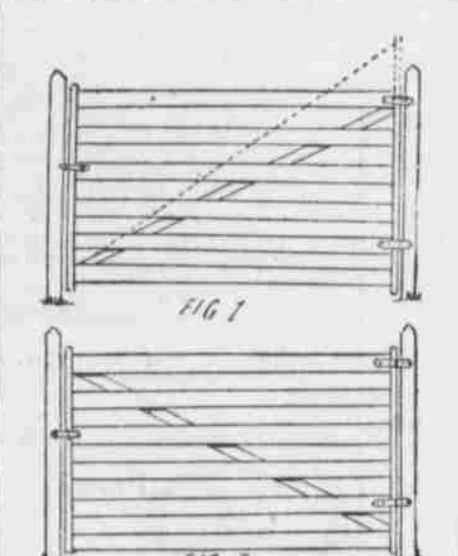
How to Reclaim Land Especially Adapted to Grazing.

Swamp lands vary greatly in the cost of drainage, some being very easily drained, merely requiring a good outlet, and drains to catch the water that comes down on them from the surrounding upland, while others having a hard and impervious subsoil near the surface, require frequent drains over the entire surface. Springy swamps are usually the most difficult to drain well, as it is necessary to so cut the ditches as to tap the streams of water before it reaches the surface, and this requires much skill and experience. The nature of the vegetation growing in a swamp will have considerable influence on the cost of reclamation. Many swamps are ditched and then left without any further attempt at rendering them productive, the owners supposing that they being rid of their surplus water will, like new-cleared upland, soon produce good pasture without seeding. This is a mistake; the old marsh vegetation is firmly rooted, and though the drained land is not well suited to its growth, it hangs on and is replaced very slowly or not at all by better food. Now, if we have to spend any money at all on these lands, the only way to get it back is to keep working on them till they will grow good crops of some kind. Cut off the brush and break up the wild grass sod, and get some good tame grasses growing. The most of our swamp lands, when properly ditched and cleared, are especially adapted to grazing and the production of hay, and for this reason are usually more profitable when owned and farmed in connection with adjoining upland; this is especially the case where mixed farming is followed. Again, the closer and more compact a farm is, the cheaper it can be worked. In other words, it may be more profitable to reclaim and work a swamp than go around and beyond this swamp to purchase upland, because the upland is farther away from the buildings. The cost of fencing must also be considered in looking at this subject, especially if the swamp is already on the farm. So long as the swamp is unproductive, the adjoining cultivated field must bear the whole cost of the fence between them; when the swamp is cleared, we increase the productive area of the farm without much increase of fence, and thereby reduce the cost per acre of fencing the farm.—Colman's Rural World.

BRACING THE GATE.

Right and Wrong Ways Explained in Word and Picture.

The two plans shown below are submitted by A. H. W., who wants to know which is the best way to hang a gate. No. 2 is by far the better method, since it is a push brace and the work that it



RIGHT AND WRONG WAYS OF GATE BRACING.

performs does not materially depend on the security of the ends of the brace. No. 1 is a pull brace, and the security of its work depends very largely upon the nails or other contrivance for fastening the ends. In order to make it really secure it should be dovetailed at both ends; then, theoretically, if the dovetailed did its work, one brace would be as good as the other, but in practice No. 2, or the push brace, is to be preferred. The rear post of the gate may be allowed to extend two or three feet above the hinge. In that case the pull brace, as in No. 1, may be used to advantage, since the upper end of the brace may be placed very much higher than it can be in the push brace, thereby securing greater steadiness and greater sustaining power.—Director I. P. Roberts, Cornell (N. Y.) Experiment Station, in Farm and Home.

Vermine-Proof Hens' Nest.

Having tried plastering hair, I can recommend its good qualities to all. It can be obtained at any tannery, and probably of any mason. Its great virtue lies in its being filled with lime dust, so that no lice will care to settle near by. If disturbed, the fine lime dust will fill the air, and no hens will attempt to scratch a nest out thus made. For sitting hens it is just the thing, being warm, soft and a sure preventive against vermin. If your fowls scratch their nest and if your sitting hens' nests are covered with vermin, use plastering hair, and you will have no more trouble. It is better and cheaper than any patent nest egg, powder, sulphur or tobacco.—Rural World.

Do Not Buy Show Sheep.

Never buy show sheep at the fairs, or away, because they are big, fat and fancy. Remember they have been reared to make them so, as far as any usefulness as breeders is concerned. No farmer can ever hold them in the condition they are found when able to win in a good show ring. To look at them when so handsomely fitted and abundantly fed by all the skill known to the shepherd's craft, to the young breeder is very tempting, but like many other temptations it will result in disaster if followed. Buy rams or ewes from the breeding flock of some reliable breeder, that are tried for breeders and you are reasonably certain of success.—Farm and Home.

POOR ITALY.

The Nation Is Impoverished and Threatened with Bankruptcy.

The condition of Italy attracts widespread attention and sympathy. The country is still suffering from the necessities of the position which she has assumed among the nations. Her "unification," consummated nearly 40 years ago, entailed on her enormous expenditures. She needed lines of railway to bind her territories together, and a military display to make her influence effective.

To escape isolation, to hold her own against France and still further to assert herself in the eyes of the world, she joined Germany and Austria in the famous triple alliance. This brought new burdens in its wake. The army was gradually strengthened, and warship was added after war ship, until Italy now maintains the navy of a first-class power.

The effort to build up a "united Italy" disorganized the finances of the country. As the armament increased, the treasury became empty. For years past the nation has had to meet large annual deficits. To raise the needed revenue, taxation has become more and more excessive, both because the amount needed was great, and because, owing to corruption in municipal and national administrations, a part only of the sum collected reached its rightful destination.

Bank scandals, involving the highest statesmen in the land, have aggravated the situation; despair of reaching a solution has furnished new opportunities to the radical and socialistic agitators of the violent type, and not long ago there was an insurrectionary movement in Sicily.

In many ways Italy is only at the beginning of the career which, as a great European power, she seems to have marked out for herself. Her manufactures are poorly developed, as compared with those of the United States, of Great Britain or Germany.

She has a population of artisans and laborers whose wages barely suffice to give them the imperative necessities of life. Hunger or actual starvation prevail over large areas of the territory. The sanitary arrangements of towns are of the most elementary kind. Ignorance is widespread, and there is much illiteracy.

It is also clear that, while the Italians possess qualities that connect them with an interesting and glorious past, they have also inherited some of the less praiseworthy traits of their ancestors.

In their proneness to anger, and the ease with which they commit crimes of violence, the line of descent can be traced—for southern portions of Italy, at any rate—from the earliest period of Roman history down through the middle ages to our own day. The mob that might have been harangued by Cicero in the time of Caesar, or could have understood an oration from the lips of Dante during the struggle between the Guelphs and Ghibelines, is still, in its baser passions, the same mob as that which the other day, on receipt of the news from Abyssinia, proceeded to "smash things up generally."

The return to power of Marquis di Rudini puts an already tried man into a position of acute responsibility, but promises no important change in the policies of the nation. The ferment of the past month, while it revealed the excitability of the populace, showed also the unshaken loyalty of the Italian people to their king.—Youth's Companion.

TESTING STRENGTH OF CABLES.

They Must Be Able to Endure a Great Strain Under All Conditions.

With the increase in the use of high tension, high potential currents, cables are being made of greater strength and efficiency. The copper core, which carries the electricity, is thickly covered with rubber, impregnated jute or other insulating material, and for some purposes not only armored with heavy twisted metal rods, but covered with lead. In this way a cable for very heavy currents may be elaborately brought up to a diameter of two inches or more. The increase in the capacity of cables within the last few years has been extraordinary. When Mr. Feranti, about six years ago, said he would supply current from the Deptford (London) central station at a voltage of 10,000 he was laughed at by many electricians, who maintained that no insulation could be made efficient enough to withstand the commercial use of such a current. Nowadays such an insulation would be taken as a matter of course, and cables have to stand a much more intense strain. Alexander Siemens recently gave some interesting details of a very complete test to which a large electrical firm had put a cable of their manufacture. They first put it under pressure of 45,000 volts, "but it did not mind," he said. They increased the voltage to 60,000 and left it on for half an hour. But still the cable held out. Then they tried the bending test, and put on 50,000 volts, and it stood it all right. After that they stripped off the lead covering and soaked it in water for 24 hours, and again tried it with 50,000 volts, with the same result. They then put it in a hot room, 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and kept it there for three weeks, after which they increased the temperature to 212 degrees for 24 hours, and they finally tested it with 50,000, but it still held good. After such an ordeal, Mr. Siemens maintained, there need be no fear of the cable standing in India or anywhere else.—Boston Transcript.

An Ancient City.

A prehistoric city, which apparently had a population of over 200,000, was discovered recently in Mexico by J. R. Kelley, an American archaeologist. This ancient city is situated in a narrow valley between two high ranges of mountains. Nearly all the buildings are of brown stone, and are in a state of almost perfect preservation.—N. Y. Sun.

A woman is never quite satisfied in her own mind whether the "greatest man in the world" is her preacher or her doctor.—Atchison Globe.

CATS AS SOUVENIRS.

Line of Felines That Traces Its Ancestry to Independence Hall.

As a historical souvenir the cat is a decided novelty, which comes from the sacred shadow of Independence hall, says the Philadelphia Record. Some time ago people whose business took them through the historic old hall and the surrounding square frequently saw a colony of common looking cats loafing about in that vicinity. All these animals could trace their ancestors back to a couple of good ratters which had been introduced into the cellars of the old hall to depopulate the rodents which thrived and fattened there. The cats cleaned out the one nuisance, and became nuisances in turn. They were cared for and fed by a colored man named Charley, employed in the sheriff's office. When the animals increased so rapidly as to threaten to overrun the place Charley conceived a brilliant idea. He decided to turn the cats into money. He found people were willing to pay as high as one dollar for a cat born and reared in Independence hall. He soon disposed of all but one or two of the cats. These few survivors were left in the hall when the sheriff's office moved up to the city hall and took Charley with it.

W. H. Green of Alexandria, Ohio, Has an Unenviable Experience.

Mr. Green Was for Years a Great Sufferer with Locomotor Ataxia—He at Last Finds a Cure and Certifies Before a Notary to the Truth of the Statement.

From the American, Newark, Ohio.

If an article has the endorsement of all classes of people, it must have merit. The merchant, the housewife, the farmer, are all loud in their praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mr. W. H. Green, who lives near Alexandria, Ohio, in St. Albans township, is one of the most prominent farmers in Licking County, and his word as to the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will have an assuring effect on his many friends and neighbors. They have confidence in him.

Mr. Green was in the American office recently and was enthusiastic in his praise of these pills. His story told in his own words is about as follows:

"About six years ago I suffered from an attack of grip which resulted in locomotor ataxia. From this I suffered a living death. I was for a long time unable to help myself and was a constant burden to my family. One day I read in the *Weekly American* about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I concluded that as it had helped others similarly afflicted it might help me. I went to E. W. Smith, our druggist at Alexandria, and bought a box of the pills. The first results were promising and I purchased several more boxes. They had a wonderfully reviving influence on my system. From a helpless invalid not able to dress myself, I have increased in strength and health and now do my ordinary work about the farm, and walk to Alexandria, which is about a half mile away, every day. I tell you those pills have done me a wonderful amount of good, and I am willing to take my oath of that."

STATE OF OHIO, ss.
LICKING CO.
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, Mr. W. H. Green, of St. Albans township, who being first duly sworn, says that he was a great sufferer from locomotor ataxia, and that he received great relief from that disease by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the said W. H. Green this 14th day of July, 1904.

W. H. GREEN.
Jas. R. Fitzgerald, Notary Public.

Mr. Green, whose venerable appearance, with his long, silvery beard and benevolent countenance adds conviction to his words, has lived in St. Albans township for nearly sixty years, and his word can be absolutely depended upon. He was deeply in earnest while talking of his cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripple, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

TOURIST (presenting his opened Baedeker to the coachman—"Here, driver, I want to see the first four pages.")—Eugene Blatter.

When Nature Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the S.rup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

"Stand back!" exclaimed the friend of the man who was down on the ground. "Stand back and give him air!" And the bystanders accommodatedly stood back, while the man who was down on the ground calmly went on pumping up his rear tire.—Chicago Tribune.

NOT A CURE—"Mamma, teacher whipped a boy to-day for whispering in school." "Well, that was right." "But, mamma, he boistered ten times as loud as he whispered."—Chicago Record.

"Whatever now happens to me," he said, violently, "the consequences are upon your head!" "Really?" said the maid. "I hope they are on straight."

MR. STENOGRAPH—"I am so down on trusts of all kinds that I never go near a soda water fountain." Pretty Polly—"And what trust do you find there?" Mr. Stenograph—"The gas trust, of course."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"Give a dog a bad name," said the Corned Philosopher, "and the policeman will come along and plug everybody in the dog's neighborhood full of bullets."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. WICKWIRE—"These clairvoyants' advertisements are so ridiculous. Here is one that begins: 'Mama, X tells everything.' The idea." Mr. Wickwire—"Tells everything? Any woman can do that."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. BROWLIER (who has just been told that her husband has been knocked down and robbed)—"There, I knew it would be so; I told Henry he'd better leave some of his money at home."—Boston Transcript.

FIRST FLOOR MANAGER—"Dat's an awful nice car you have dah, Mistah Jakes. Looks like it could carve right through a man." SECOND FLOOR MANAGER—"Yes, sah. Dat's a Hontign raze-or, sah."—Memphis Scimitar.

"The weather I can often forecast," He said in tones of pain; "A new suit let with an umbrella Is a certain sign of rain."—Washington Star.

Good News from South Dakota.

The glorious results of this season's harvest of golden grain will pour a stream of sound money into the pockets of every Dakota farmer.

South Dakota has thousands of acres of choice farming and ranch land lying east of the Missouri river, and within one day's ride from Chicago or Milwaukee, which can now be bought reasonably cheap, but which before the end of another year may be advanced in price.

The stock raising industry in South Dakota is profitable, and eastern capital is now being invested in cattle and sheep growing in that state.

Diversified farming, the growing of live stock, and the products of the dairy, are placing South Dakota foremost in the ranks of the successful western states.

Those desiring full information on the subject, and particularly those who wish to seek a new home or purchase land, are requested to correspond with W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., or H. P. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 246 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

MAN wants but little here below, As some one said before, But when he gets it, don't you know, He wants a little more.

You Are Not "Shaken Before Taken"

With malarial disease, but with prodigious violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measure of relief. The surest preventive and remedial form of medication is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the potency of which as an antidote to malarial poison has been demonstrated for over forty years past. The liver when disordered and congested, the bowels if constipated, and the kidneys if inactive, are promptly aided by it, and it is invaluable for dyspepsia, nervous debility and rheumatism.

"EMILE," asked the teacher in natural history, "which animal attaches himself to man the most?" Emile (after some reflection)—"The leech, sir!"

Warner's Safe Cure

IN LARGE BOTTLES OR SMALL BOTTLES



Owing to the many requests from its patrons, Warner's Safe Cure Co. have put on the market a smaller size bottle of Safe Cure which can now be obtained at all druggists at half the price of the large bottle.

Warner's Safe Cure

Is not only a scientific vegetable preparation and does all that is claimed for it, but it is the only Kidney and Liver medicine used by the best people of four continents. A medicine that bears the stamp of the world's approval, and maintains its position for a fifth of a century, must necessarily possess peculiar merit.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook. "A story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



"Protection."

Battle-Ax PLUG

If you want protection buy "Battle Ax." It is man's ideal tobacco. It protects his purse from high prices. It protects his health from the effects of injurious tobacco. It's the biggest and best there is—nothing less, nothing more. An investment of 5 cents will prove this story.

Burlington Route

HARVEST EXCURSIONS

TO THE FARM LANDS AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE West, Northwest and Southwest

The Burlington Route and many eastern railroads will sell EXCURSION TICKETS at VERY LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES on

August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29 and October 6, 20.

Take this opportunity to go and see the splendid crops that Nebraska, Northern Kansas and other Western sections have produced this year. Ask your nearest ticket agent for particulars, and see that your ticket reads via the BURLINGTON ROUTE. Send to the undersigned for a pamphlet (no charge) about Western Farm Lands. P. B. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.